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OLLIPODIANA. Under this title, in the Knickerbocker, is published much excellent Miscellany, some times however, an article of a graver tone appears—of which the following eloquent verses, from the last number, afford a specimen.

Ask of the ocean-waves that burst
In music on the strand—
Whose murmurs load the scented breeze
That fans the summer land;
Why is their harmony abroad—
Their cadence in the sky,
That glitters with the smiles of God
In mystery on high?

Question the cataract's boiling tide,
Down stooping from above—
Why its proud billows, far and wide
In stormy thunders move?
It is that in their hollow voice
A tone of praise is given,
Which hides the fainting heart rejoice,
And trust THE MIGHT of Heaven?

And ask the tribes whose matin song
Melts on the dewry air,
Why, like a stream that steels along,
Flow forth their praises there?
Why, when the veil of Eve comes down,
With all its starry hours,
The night-bird's melancholy'lay
Rings from her solemn bowers?

It is some might of love within,
Some impulse from on high,
That bids their matin-song begin—
Or fills the evening sky
With gentle echoes all its own—
With sounds, that on the ear
Fall, like the voice of kindred gone,
Cut off in Youth's career!

Ask of the gales that sweep abroad,
When Sunset's fiery wall
Is crowned with many a painted cloud—
A gorgeous coronal—
Ask why their wings are trembling then
N'er Nature's sounding lyre
While the fair accidental hills
Are bathed in golden fire?

Oh! shall the wide world raise the song
Of peace, and joy, and love,
And shall man's heart not bid his tongue
In voiceful praises move?
Shal the old forest and the wave,
When summon'd by the breeze,
Yield a sweet flow of solemn praise,
And MAN have less than these?

From the Oriental Annual.

A MAN AND TIGER COMBAT.

The next scene was of a far more awful character. A man entered the arena armed only with a Coorg knife, and clothed in short trousers, which barely covered his hips, and extended half way down the thighs. The instrument which he wielded in his right hand was a heavy blade, something like the coulter of a plough, about two feet long and full three inches wide, gradually dimmishing towards the handle, with which it formed a right angle. This knife is used with great dexterity by the Coorgs; being swung round in the hand before the blow is inflicted, and then brought into contact with the object intended to be struck with a force and effect truly astounding.

The champion who now presented himself before the rajah was about to be opposed to a tiger, which he volunteered to encounter almost naked, and armed only with the weapon I have just described. He was rather tall, with a slight figure, but his chest, was deep, his arms long and muscular. His legs were thin, yet the action of the muscles were perceptible with every movement; whilst the freedom of his gait and the few contortions he performed, preparatory to the hazardous enterprise with which he was about to engage, showed that he possessed uncommon activity, combined no ordinary degree of strength. The expression of his countenance was absolutely sublime when he gave the signal for the tiger to be let loose; it was the very concentration of moral energy, the index of a high and settled resolution. His body glistened with the oil which had been rubbed over it in order to promote the elasticity of his limbs. He raised his arms for several moments above his head when he made the motion to admit his enemy into the area. The bars of a large cage were instantly lifted from above; a huge royal tiger sprung forward and stood before the Coorg, waving his tail slowly backward and forward, erecting the hair upon it, and uttering a suppressed howl. The animal looked at the man, then at the gallery where the rajah and court were seated to see the sports, but did not appear at all easy in its present state of freedom: it was evidently confounded at the novelty of its position. After a short survey, it turned suddenly round and bounded into its cage; from which the keeper who stood above, beyond the reach of mischief, tried to force it but in vain. The bars were then dropped, and several crackers fastened to his tail, which projected through one of the intervals.

A lighted match was put into the hand of the Coorg, the bars were again raised, and the crackers ignited. The tiger now darted into the arena with a terrible yell; and while the crackers were exploding, it leaped, turned, and writhed, as if in a state of frantic excitement. It at length crouched in a corner, snarling as a cat does when alarmed. Meanwhile its retreat had been cut off by securing the cage. During the explosions of the crackers, the Coorg stood watching his enemy, and at length advanced towards it with a slow but firm step. The tiger roused itself and retreated, the fur on its back being erect, and its tail apparently dilated to twice the usual size. It was not at all disposed to commence hostilities, but its resolute foe was not to be evaded. Fixing his eyes intently upon the deadly creature, he advanced with the same measured step, the tiger retreating as before, but still presenting his front to its enemy. The Coorg now stopped suddenly; then moving slowly backward the tiger raised itself to its full height, curved its back to the necessary segment for a spring, and lashed his tail, evidently meditating mischief. The man continued to retire; and so soon as he was at so great a distance that the fixed expression of his eye was no longer distinguishable, the ferocious brute made a sudden bound forward, crouched, and sprung with a short, sharp growl. Its adversary, fully prepared for this, leaped actively on one side, and as the tiger reached the ground, swung round his heavy knife, and brought it with irresistible force upon the animal's hind leg, just above the joint. The bone was instantly severed, and the tiger effectually prevented from making a second spring. The wounded beast roared; but turning suddenly upon the Coorg, who had by this time retired several yards, advanced fiercely upon him, his wounded leg hanging loose in the skin, showing that it was broken. The tiger, now excited to a pitch of reckless rage, rushed forward upon its three legs towards its adversary, who stood with his heavy knife upraised, calmly awaiting the encounter. As soon as the savage creature was within his reach, he brought down the ponderous weapon upon his head, with a force which nothing could resist, laid open the skull from ear to ear, and the vanquished foe fell dead at his feet. He then coolly wiped the knife on the animal's hide, made a dignified salaam to the rajah, and retired amid the loud acclamations of the spectators.

ANECDOTE OF LATIMER. The following anecdote was related by the Rev. H. Stowell, in an address before the Irish Society of London, at its late anniversary:

It was related of Latimer, that when he once preached before that tyrant, Henry the Eighth, he took a plain straight-forward text, and in his sermon assailed those very sins for which the monarch was notorious; and he was stung to the quick, for truth always finds a response in the worst man's conscience. He would not bend beneath the authority of his God, and he therefore sent for Latimer, and said—

"Your life is in jeopardy if you do not recant all you have said to day when you preach next Sunday."

The courtiers were all anxious to know the consequence of this, and the chapel was crowded. The venerable man took his text, and after a pause, began with a soliloquy, thus:

"Now, Hugh Latimer, bethink thee, thou art in the presence of thy earthly monarch; thy life is in his hands, and if thou dost not suit thyself to his fancies he will bring down thy gray hairs with blood to the grave; but, Hugh Latimer, bethink thee, thou art in the presence of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who hath told thee, 'Fear not them that kill the body, and they can do no more; but rather fear him who can kill both body and soul, and cast thee into hell forever!' Yea, I say, Hugh Latimer, fear him."

He then went on and not only repeated what he had before advanced, but, if possible, enforced it with greater emphasis. What was the consequence? Henry sent for him and said, "How durst thou insult thy monarch so?" Latimer replied, "I thought if I were unfaithful to my God it would be impossible to be loyal to my king." The king embraced the good old Bishop, exclaiming, "And is there yet one man left who is bold and honest enough to tell me the truth?"

BEAUTIES OF JUDGE LAW.

The petition of Mr. Snelling to the Legislature for redress of what he considers the illegal proceedings of Peter O. Thatcher, Judge of Municipal Court of Boston, exposes the peculiar beauties of our Judicial system, and the great reverence for law, (Judge law) which the Bench entertain, in a strong point of view. It appears from Mr. Snelling's statement, that he was drawn a juryman, upon the Grand Jury, and was elected by the jurymen foreman of that jury; and that Judge Thatcher ordered him to be struck from the jury list, and would not permit him to serve as a juryman. The pretence under which this outrage was perpetrated, was that Mr. Snelling had been convicted of one or more libels, which the Judge considered a scandalous crime, and that when a man shall have been convicted of any scandalous crime it shall be the duty of the Selectmen to withdraw the name of such person from the jury box.

Let us examine the effects of this Judge law. In the first place, there is no such crime known to our law as that of libel. The constitution forbids it—the statute law does not recognize it—it has never been introduced here by the English Common law—the courts which enforce almost every absurd opinion of an English Judge as a good, yankee law, do not enforce the English common law libel law—their libel law is of their own make, spun upon the bench for the occasion, as they spun the rope with which to hang the Knapps, at Salem, a few years ago.—It was under such a law, that is no law at all, but simply under usurpation, that Mr. Snelling was convicted of what Judge Thatcher was pleased to consider a scandalous crime. If this had been a legal conviction, what right did it give to Judge Thatcher to drive Mr. Snelling from the Jury box! The statute says "That if any person whose name shall be in either of the boxes aforesaid, (grand and petit jury boxes) shall be convicted of any scandalous crime, or be guilty of any gross immorality, his name shall be withdrawn from the box, *by the selectmen.*" The law constitutes the selectmen of the towns, and by a subsequent statute the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, the judges of what is a scandalous crime, or a gross immorality, and not Judge Thatcher. If these officers should even wilfully omit to do their duty in withdrawing such names, that circumstance would not authorize Judge Thatcher to perform it for them.—The law prescribes the remedy for such an omission, or it is a case without remedy.

The office of juryman is constituted by law; it is an important office, and a jury, when empannelled and sworn, have the right, and it is their duty, to elect a foreman by ballot, "and to notify the court, by the officer who shall be appointed to attend them, of the person who shall have been thus elected, and who shall be thereupon foreman of the jury for the then existing term, and as such be received by the clerk."

The office of foreman of the Grand Jury, is an important and influential post, and no man ought to be deprived of it when in it, except by due course of law. It has long been the object of the Bench to destroy the whole system of Juries, and to subject the administration of the law to the arbitrary will of Judges. In England—and England is the model, the *beau ideal* of perfection in the eye of our judiciary—juries are packed, that is, this and that individual are selected to make up a jury, and the selection, when the court wish it, is made from those who will give such a verdict as the court desires.—If Judge Thatcher had a right to strike Mr. Snelling's name from the list for the reason assigned, he had the same right to strike the name of every other man from the list, on the pretence that they were immoral, and thus form a packed jury. The truth is, that there was no law to convict Snelling of a libel—there is no such crime; and if there had been, Judge Thatcher had no right, in consequence, nor had he any right at all, to deprive Mr. Snelling of the office to which he had been legally elected.

We have long been of opinion that the judiciary was the most rotten and corrupt of any branch of our government. As it is constituted, the Judges holding their office, in effect, for life, it is an excrescence upon our republican system. The people will before long come to the same conclusion, and appoint judges for short periods, holding them to the like responsibilities that are required from all other officers.—[Boston Post.

From the Eastern Argus.

BANKS and BANKING.

In my previous communication I alluded to some of the most prominent objections to the increase of Banks reported by the committee in the Senate. It is the tendency of this *Bank mania* throughout the country to expell a specie currency, and bring back the denomination of a National Bank. Let the States legislate as they may in favor of a specie currency, it will be worse than idle, so long as they continue to incorporate Banks to deluge the community with paper money. It is idle to say, that the increase of Banks will have no effect on the demand for Bank accommodations, and, that Banking as at present conducted, is a business that will regulate itself. Experience tells a different story. Where money can be easily had it *will* be obtained, and the Banks will continue to loan as long as they can upon good security. The effect is to give at once a new spring to enterprise and business; but it is too often an unsound—speculative business, an overtrading perhaps, by which may a merchant is ruined, and the community in the end, severely suffers. The whole army of Banks throughout the country, will resort to every means to crowd their bills into circulation, and discount liberally not in aid of sound and regular industry, but too often hold out encouragement to speculations and wild projects, which induce a seeming but delusive prosperity, to end in disappointment, bankruptcy, and the thousand evils of a depreciated currency. It would be much safer to say that Banks *increase* the demand for money, and that as the healthy wants of business are regulated by other laws than the mere facility of obtaining Bank accommodations, the increase is productive of any thing but good to the community at large.

But how it is asked, can the multiplications of Banks affect a specie currency, limited as they will be to a circulation above the denomination of five or ten dollars? I answer, it is the *interest* of Banks to supply the demand for small sums with their own bills, and by multiplying Banks—this *interest* is rendered more efficient, armed with corporate powers, located in every dook and corner of the State. They are as effectually combined by this tie, as if they were the many hands of a single money Briareus whose perpetual efforts is to engross the circulation, and whose profits are diminished just in proportion to the prohibition of their bills for the introduction of a specie currency. These corporations will be represented in the Legislature and move in solid phalanx against a specie currency. They will repeal, if possible, whatever restrictions stand in the way of their individual interests, and the law restraining the emission of small bills will fall the first victim. The present condition of Massachusetts, corporation ridden Massachusetts, is a standing beacon against this kind of special legislation.

It would seem as if the opponents of the U. S. Bank were resolved on fulfilling its predictions. One of its chief excellencies (as its friends say) was its tendency to check the State Banks, and to restrain their issues within safe bounds, and that its suspension would be followed by such an expansion of the paper system as to insure its re-establishment as the only corrective of the evils of a profuse and depreciated paper currency. What do we now see? Why a multiplication of Banks—and an expansion of the paper and credit system—such as not even the most sanguine friend of the U. S. Bank would have dared to predict two years ago. The U. S. Bank of $35,000,000 is to be retained in Pennsylvania—one of several millions has been charactered in Tenñessee, in Illinois, in Alabama—others of several millions are proposed in New York—Boston—and in our own State, throwing the Bank of $8,000,000 out of the question, it is proposed to double the existing Bank capital, and create 26 new Banks. The inevitable result of this system, thus pressed to extremes, is obvious enough.—It will furnish the Bank, when the evils of this course press most severely upon us—with a pretext for another panic, and another appeal to Congress for a recharter. Many will see no escape from the evils of the system, but in the agency of a national institution, operating as a check upon the irregularities of the paper system. The friends of the Bank no doubt rejoice at this sign of its returning power, but it is madness indeed for the democracy to furnish the Bank or its friends, with any hope of its ultimate re-establishment.

If the course recommended by the Report be adopted by the Legislature, it is obvious some additional restrictions ought to be imposed on these corporations. First—have any of the existing Banks violated their charters? If so let the cases be exposed and the offending corporations suffer the penalty. If Banking privileges are to be bestowed by special legislation, let them be given to those only who will comply with the conditions on which they are bestowed. Second—compel the Banks, to redeem their bills at their own counters and break up the arrangement with the Banks of Massachusetts, by which they relieve themselves their returning circulation. Instead of being specie paying Banks, our whole system is purely a paper system, combined for the sole object of dispensing with specie. The question is not now, whether a Bank redeems its bills in specie, but whether they are at par at the counter of the Suffolk Bank in Boston! Third—let a certain per centum of the capital in specie be always retained in the Bank. Fourth—let the property of the stockholders be pledged to its full value for the ultimate redemption of the liabilities of the Bank. Fifth—the law requiring 50 per cent. of the capital to be paid in specie, *bona fide*, for the use of the Bank, is a wholesome provision, but extremely liable to be evaded. No Bank ought to go into operation without complying substantially with this requisition. The Banks will have no cause of complaint, and the public will be better satisfied, should they be required to comply with this condition, and the certificate of the amount and oath of the directors, made on the same day by commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. If the 26 new Banks comply in good faith, with the law, this process will satisfy us that on that day, at least, there were $1,500,000 in *gold* and *silver* in our State wherewith to supply in part the vacuum created by the withdrawal of small bills. It is said to be almost impossible to obtain specie enough to pay the members of the Legislature. We will not inquire how it is possible for the stockholders of proposed Banks to procure *a million and a half*—but if they cannot comply with the law, they are clearly not entitled to the enjoyment of privileges granted only on that condition.

*

MR. CLAY. After the President's Message to the Senate on the 22d, was read, Mr. Clay rose, and claimed all the honor of bringing the controversy with France to a happy adjustment!! Every body knows that Clay has been endeavoring to keep this difficulty *unsettled*.—His report first suggested the idea of an '*apology*' to France! When the treaty was first submitted to the Senate for ratification, Clay was so chagrined at the success of Rives, that he moved to have an important clause struck out, no doubt, to defeat its ratification! Now, the 'Kentucky Bully,' (as Randolph used to call him,) claims all the credit! How striking the contrast between this malicious croaker and Gov. Everett, who said in one of his speeches last winter:

'If we work through the controversy with France, without a war, ANDREW JACKSON *would call down upon his own head more glory and admiration than he received when he came fresh from the blazing lines of New Orleanes.*'

The Argus.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

From the Boston Statesman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1836.

Senate.—The resolution of Mr. King, of Alabama, assigning one third of the Ladies' Gallery exclusively to the ladies passed yesterday; to-day their own dower in the premises was set off by metes and bounds, and they took possession. What a melancholy and lugubrious group!—many were appropriately clad in mourning. There they sat, like statutes, pale, silent, motionless, and wo-begone.

"How widow'd every thought of every joy!"

They looked like so many Shunamites, bereft of their first born, without a ray of consolation from the presence of the prophet. They could not have looked more utter despair, if they had belonged to the most gay and polite nation in the world, in the palmiest days of its glorious revolution, and were sitting on a scaffold, in the *Place de Greve*, awaiting their turn for the sublime honors of the guillontine! Mr. Buchanan turned his eyes up to them like a duck, and sunk back into his seat in despair.—Heaven itself would be a dull place for the ladies—alone; because they know how miserable they would make *us* of the masculine gander without their society. I don't think they thanked Mr. B. neither for his Turkish motion, assigning three ladies to each Senator on the floor, thus making them a three-tailed Bashaw. Ladies are not very fond of taking their *thirds* in a gentleman's affections while he is living, but are satisfied with a third of his effects when dead. But this matter has been settled by the Senate, the "most dignified" body in the world; and the debate, first and last, has occupied only about three days, at an average expense of $2,400 per diem—cheap as an old almanack!—As the subject is out of date, I dismiss it.

Col. Benton's resolutions were all passed *unanimously*, after being amended on Judge Grundy's motion by striking out "*surplus.*"—This, I attribute, not to patriotism, but to Mr. Webster's counsel; his counsel to the Ex-President's speech; and his speech to his powers and his patriotism—powers unequalled!—patriotism unsurpassed!

—In after days,
They'll learn to love his fame,
And many a deed shall wake in praise,
That long hath slept in blame.

But of this—the subject of the resolutions, and the two distinguished men who are now at antipodes,—I shall have *occasion* to speak another time—whether I embrace it, is another affair.

House.—After some business of a private nature was transacted, Col. Johnson's Bill, making provision for a body of mounted volunteers for the public service, underwent a discussion;—and after some amendments, passed. I think highly of this mode of defence in emergencies, and am satisfied these volunteers are much more to be depended upon, than mercenaries. The military arm of our defence, I think, requires reorganization. When every citizen is considered a soldier, the duty of defending the country should not be left to mercenaries, who when they cease to be soldiers have not the qualification of citizens.

The New York Relief Bill next came up; and was supported ably by Mr. Storer, of O., Hunt, of N. Y., Lane and Read and C. Johnson; and opposed by Messrs. Hardin, Underwood and Wise—the latter, branching out into matters and things in general, as usual, and ending in an onset upon Mr Cambreleng, who seems to be his favorite and special object of animosity, except when there is a question of order; and then, he lets his beer work upon the Chair. And this reminds me I ought to say something in its defence—but it is not now in order; when it is, I will take the *tapis*.

Of the Relief Bill, I have perhaps already said more than was necessary; but I cannot help adding, that I hope the sufferers will be relieved by a constitutional mode; but I am not yet convinced the present is such; and I think the difficulty they have encountered, notwithstanding the array of talents and sympathies in their favor, are evidence of the just ground of my want of conviction. A plain case with such a strong inducement, would have been much more speedily and easily settled. But I will await the result—though I don't look for it speedily.

REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 22.

The BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON was appropriately celebrated by a Peace Message from the President of the United States to Congress, on the subject of the British Mediation, accompanied by official documents, communicated through their Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Bank-

by France, and notice of her readiness to execute the treaty; also the terms of acceptance on the part of our Government, *which entirely excludes all apology.* The Message justly appreciated the friendly magnanimity of the British Monarch, and congratulated our country on the fortunate issue of his Mediation.

Mr. Clay took this occasion, 'so propitious for calm reflection,' to make a wanton and unprovoked attack upon the Vice President. I thought of the boy who bit his mother's ear at the gallows, pretending he wanted to whisper some consolation, but telling her 'if she had brought him up correctly he should not have come to that end.' It is 'the beginning of the end' with this thrice-dishonored candidate of the Presidency? One would conclude so from his desperate conduct. His silence, of late has been accounted wisdom; but it was only the nursing of his venom, and to-day he has voided it like the saliva of an expiring dragon.

No Senator deigned to answer or repel Mr. Clay's feeble though desperate assault upon Mr. Van Buren, knowing that

'——his sin he *envied, not* abhorr'n'

But what will the people of the country say to his foul slander uttered against the Government by saying 'that the President refused to receive the Duke de Broglie's letter, yet did receive it; and refused to apologize, making the terms dictated in that letter, the basis of the apology?'—And yet, with a consistency of corollary peculiar to himself, he ascribes the fortunate result of all to the Senate to the appropriation of the 'three millions!' This is really '*out-bragging*' the braggart in fable, 'how *we apples* swim!'

REIS EFFENDI.

From the Eastern Argus.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

Senate. Mr. Walker of Mississippi, was qualified and took his seat yesterday; and Mr. Nicholas is on his way to Washington. The Va. Senator will be soon 'instructed' to leave the Capitol; but though they both agree in the theory of Instruction, they differ in its practical illustration. Tyler will doubtless decamp; but the capillary Logician, per excellence, will probably pause, and split hairs, though he can't make one hair black or white. Hair-splitting, by the way, has made him quite bald! but he don't want for company in his misery—the wigs are all losing their hair. How much they resemble Samson in many particulars;—their strength laid in their wigs; and their weapons were jaw-bones! and now, alas, the Philistines are upon them!—After all, why can the Whigs, after serving the Bank, the Aristocracy, and the Piebald, so nobly, lament the prospect of their *dignified* retirement! Did not Washington and Jefferson go into retirement after serving their country?—Though I admit there is some slight difference between the departed, and the *departing!*; but no *slight* difference in their services. Great men in retirement are indeed very different from would-be-great, in banishment. But let this pass. It is said, that the Legislature of Pa. will instruct their Senators; but it is hoped the people will instruct *them*, if they think to impose a new Mammoth Bank upon the country. One thing I can tell the people for their consolation, viz: there is a Select Committee appointed to report a Bill for coining new gold pieces of one, two and three dollar value. The Bills of all Banks will become dim, and their worthlessness apparent, before the potent charms of gold!—this is the true *golden mean.* Bribery and corporation may charter as many Banks as they please; the Government will refuse to take their bills; and will be able to furnish the country with a hard money currency—a currency that won't tempt mail robbers, nor employ a horde of counterfeiters; nor enable one set of Bank shavers to depreciate the currency of smaller institutions. But I pass on.

Mr. Southard renewed, and repeated his *argument* this morning, to change the Rule of Senate relative to printing documents, when the same had been before ordered to be printed by the House. On motion of Mr. Linn, the subject was laid upon the table. There was no complaint made, whatever might have been the inconveninece, when the printers of *both* Houses happened to be Whigs. Circumstances alter cases! The Rule of the House, relative to documents first ordered by the Senate, is the same as that complaind eof by Mr. Southard; and their printer is paid for work done for the House.

Col. Benton made an able and elaborate speech on his Fortification Bill to-day, which will be read' I hope, by every man in the country. It forms a treatise on the subject, embracing an entire system of defence for the whole country. No man better understands the subject; nor could any one do it more justice. He perambulated the whole six thousand miles of our frontiers, classing the fortifications, indicating the existing number, making provision for their progressive increase, stating the different numbers of troops required to garrison them in peace and war, the equipment, expenses, &c. &c. &c. The Bill also provides for steam batteries, &c.

Mr. Preston gave notice, that he should move some amendments, particularly on the appropriation for steam batteries:—and the Senate adjourned.

House. Another day has been desecrated to the debate on Slavery. It was on the adjourned question of order, under Mr. Pinckney's resolutions—the chair deciding that the question of receiving petitions was still left open, notwithstanding the Resolutions; but the House reversed this decision by a vote of about three to one. This agitating subject is once more killed, though it may not be dead. The previous question was called for and put in this case. When the members pass between the Tellers, in their dull, melancholy mood, two by two, and file off, it always reminds me of a funeral; and it may very properly be termed the *funeral of* DEBATE, for this process buries it in the sience of the grave! REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 24.

Senate. After some little local business, Mr. Preston took the floor on Col. Benton's Fortification Bill, and made a three hours' speech, studiously avoiding all arguments for or against it, and not even noticing the steam batteries (as he promised) but passing an eulogy upon Mr. Calhoun, and a general denunciation against the President and the measures of his administration, particularly for, prodigality of expenditure, and neglect of the defences of the country. For one, I am left entirely in doubt, with regard to the object and end of his speech, unless it be President-making in general. Mr. Calhoun a few days since expressed the pride he felt, that the administration were now pursuing his system of national defence for which he had been opposed and abused for twenty years. Certainly Mr. P. did not mean to oppose this system, because his colleague had eulogized it? He did not oppose it because it would take too much of the revenue, because he said you could not touch the enormous surpulus with these appropriations, though he objected to them *because* they were ten or twelve millions, which he thought enormous, extravagant, and which it would be impossible to expend. And yet he thought they should not be expended now, because labor was now double its ordinary price, and it would be waisting the public treasure to expend it now. And yet he complained that almost nothing was appropriated for the defence of the Gulf of Mexico (only about $300,000, as I understood him) a channel though which 'eight tenths,' as he termed it, of the Commerce of the country; and he instanced Maine as having but little commerce and many hundred thousands for defence. Though he said he did not object to any expense of defence where it was necessary, yet he did not point out where it was or was not necessary, except the Gulf. Mr. P. is less a logician than an orator;—he makes you feel, but not think, with him. His feelings are greatly warped by his position;—but generally speaking, they are generous, not malignant, or envious. His voice, genture, person, elocution, fancy, taste and erudition, will always insure him attention from a mixed audience, and admiration from the gynaeceum, or ladies' apartment of the gallery; but I must warn him, that he is spoiling the rich, mellow tones of his voice by his pouncet-box: it has undergone a material change since I first heard him speak at the Panic Session—or my ear has changed. But to pass on. In alluding to Col. Benton's speech, yesterday, where he referred to the Reporters, &c. on fortifications during diff rent administrations, Mr. P. compared the series of expenses to the funeral procession of statues, where that of Brutus was missing, which only called him to mind the more vividly—designating Mr. Calhoun as the Brutus, and insinuating that it might have been done to please Tiberius, the President. When he had finished,

Col. Benton rose, observing he had a remark or two to make; and, speaking in the tone of a chafed lion—not loud, but deep,—said, that a lady once advising a gentleman to quit love, and study mathematics; he advised the Senator to quit his troops of Rhetoric and stick to figures of arithmetic; where he had found only a few hundred thousand for the defence of the Gulf of Mexico, there were upwards of four millions.—He (Col. B.) had lent him his calculations and documents, and he had had them a week; but had neglected to learn what they contained. But again; the Senator had insinuated, that the name of a certain Senator, [Calhoun] had been intentionally omitted in his reference, thus imputing a base motive.

Mr. P. Immediately rose, and disclaimed, saying that his allusion was unintentional.

Col. B. resumed, and proceeded to point out a few more 'errors of fact and opinion'; and Mr. P. took the floor and replied, not in a very hostile manner, till he came to the conclusion, when he said, he joined with the Senator in his hope, that all that had been said of the venerable President would not be believed.

Col. B. said he understood the allusion;—the same had once before been made by a Senator on that floor, four years ago. He had answered it *then*; the Senator had only *copied* it now; and he had no objection to any one repeating it, if he would add, that he had advocated the election of the President, supported his administration, and accepted neither office nor reward, *with, or without a 'bargain.'* Mr Clay blushed up to the very top of his head, as if he did not understand the allusion! though Col. B. (turning from Mr. P.) had that Senator point black in his eye. I predict that after to-day there will not be quite so much abuse of debate, and latitude of trope, evinced by the opposition, during the remainder of the SURPLUS Session.

House. The New York Relief Bill passed to be engrossed. REIS EFFENDI

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

Senate. Mr. Preston's speech, like the history of Rasselas, was 'concluded in which there was no conclusion;' I thought he had finished yesterday. His speech was a Cretan labyrinth without a clue; and when he had led us this maze—not much to our amazement or amusement—and finally got out of them all, I thought he had reached the end. Quite the contrary—it was only a few figures of the quadrille, not the end of the dance. I suppose he left a little like our guide in the Catacombs of Montmartre. 'Have you got to the end?' inquired the company; 'No!' said he, 'but about *far enough*, if we wish to get *back*,' pointing to his dying candle! Mr. Webster was of the same opinion, with regard to Mr. Preston; 'adjourn,' said he—evidently anxious lest his friend should be lost in the catacombs of his own argument, without clue or candle. But to return—or rather, to proceed.—Mr. P. spoke of the vast amount expended and projected for Forts,—thirty-four millions; of the great number of men to be employed in constructing them—thirty to sixty millions; thought they would all become an army of partisans; that the amount to be expended would be equal to a capital of a hundred and sixty-five millions;—and all this would go to the support of Government, &c.

I wonder whether Calhoun saw this with his prophetic vision, when he projected the system which Mr. P. demonstrates: I rather think did; and don't think it now becomes Jove or his satellites to reproach others with reaping the political advantage of a system which he claims to have projected, but could not consummate. But let this pass. There is no denying the fact that patronge will support power though it does not confer it—else people out of power would not be so anxious about controlling patronage;—but it does not *always* ensure 'popularity!' 'Give us *patronage*,' said Mr. Clay, 'and we will make ourselves *popular*!'—But he 'bragged' the premiership against the Presidency—nd lost it! This sort of 'bragging' may be a 'safe precedent' for a black-leg, but not a sound principle for a Statesman.—The people will accord the American PURPLE neither to patronage nor popularity, but to principle and patriotism; and no man can win it by any other stake.

But when did I leave Mr. P.! Oh, aye—he was surrounded by an army of partisans; and he thought best not to employ them, because it would raise the rate of wages, though he did not say the laborer was not worthy of his hire, but thought the hire worthy of the laborers. Next he passed on, and over all the fortifications, and passing a salute to each, came at last to the Steam Batteries; and as he knew nothing about them, moved to reduce the appropriation of $600,000 to $100,000, to try experiments upon them. He was for having the means of defence accelerated and augmented, but proposed no specific result himself.—He attacked one of the Forts on the Kennebec, moving a reduction of its appropriation: and this, I believe, was the final end of his conclusion.

Mr. Clay instantly rose, and opposed any vote on the motion of Mr. P., saying that it was necessary the Senate should be possessed with all the facts in the case, before they proceeded to take any vote or action on the Bill; and he moved that the documents connected with it be printed.

Col. Benton made some remarks which I could not hear; and

Mr. Shepley rose in reply to Mr. P's remarks relative to the State of Maine, which he said was totally defenceless; that he had studiously refrained from stating its defenceless condition, till the late danger was now past; that it could not be protected by a naval force, but only by Fortifications. He went into a full statement of the condition of the coast, and the necessity of its defence, with that lucid, methodical and able manner, which always distinguishes this gentleman.

House. Mr. Pearce of R. I. made a speech to-day against the New York Relief Bill, far beyond my utmost conception of his ability, though I entertained the very highest opinion of it. I know not in what terms to characterize it—it was tremendous! It devastated more completely all the splendid array of arguments in favor of the Bill, than the fire did the City—for it extinguished even the smoke of their ruins. He has not yet concluded, but has the floor to-morrow. REIS EFFENDI.

FRENCH RELATIONS.

In Senate, Monday, February, 22, 1836.

The following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary; which was read.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, to Congress, copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State, and the Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty, relative to the mediation of Great Britain in our disagreement with France, and the determination of the French Government to execute the treaty of indemnification, without further delay, on the application for payment by the agent of the United States.

The grounds upon which the mediation was accepted will be found fully developed in the correspondence. On the part of France the mediation had been publicly accepted before the offer of it could be received here. Whilst each of the two Governments has thus discovered a just solicitude to resort to all honorable means of adjusting amicably the controversy between them, it is a matter of congratulation that the mediation has been rendered unnecessary. Under such circumstances the anticipation may be confidently indulged that the disagreement between the United States and France will not have produced more than a temporary estrangement. The healing effects of time, a just consideration of the powerful motives for a cordial good understanding between the two nations, the strong inducements each has to respect and esteem the other, will no doubt soon obliterate from their remembrance all traces of that disagreement.

Of the elevated and disinterested part the Government of Great Britain has acted, and was prepared to act, I have already had occasion to express my high sense. Universal respect and the consciousness of meriting it, are with Governments as with men, the just rewards of those who faithfully exert their power to preserve peace, restore harmony, and perpetuate good will.

I may be permited, I trust, at this time, without a suspicion of the most remote desire to throw off censure from the Executive, or to point it to any other Department or branch of the Government, to refer to the want of effective preparation in which our country was found at the late crisis. From the nature of our institutions, the movements of the Government in preparation for hostilities, must ever be too slow for the exigences of unexpected war. I submit it then to you, whether the first duty we owe to the people who have confided to us their power is not, to place our country in such an attitude as always to be so amply supplied with the means of self-defence as to afford no inducements to other nations to presume upon our forbearance, or to expect important advantages from a sudden assault, either upon our commerce, our sea coast, or our interior frontier. In case of the commencement of hostilities during the recess of Congress, the time necessarily elapsing before that body could be called together, even under the most favorable circumstances, would be pregnant with danger, and if we escaped without signal disaster or national dishonor, the hazard of both unnecessarily incurred, could not fail to excite a feeling of deep reproach.—I earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to make such provisions that in no future time shall we be found without ample means to repel aggression even although it may come upon us without a note of warning. We are now fortunately so situated that the expenditure for this purpose will not be felt, and if it were, it would be approved by those from whom all its means are derived, and for whose benefit only it should be used with a liberal economy and enlightened forecast.

In behalf of these suggestions I cannot forbear repeating the wise precepts of one whose counsels cannot be forgotten: "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

ANDREW JACKSON.

February 22, 1836.

We cannot find room to publish, at length, the correspondence which accompanied this message. The first letter is from Mr. Bankhead, the British Charge, to Mr. Forsyth, expressing the regret of the British Government at the misunderstanding between the United States and France, and proffering the friendly mediation of his government.

The second is Mr. Forsyth's reply, in which he reviews the facts in the case, and after establishing the point that our government can never recognize the right of any foreign power to interfere with the official intercourse between one branch of our government and another, says—

"The United States cannot yield this principle, nor can they do, or consent to, any measure, by which its influence in the action of their political system, can be obstructed or diminished. Under these circumstances, the President feels that he may rely on the intelligence and liberality of his Britannic Majesty's Government, for a correct estimation of the imperative obligations which leave him no power to subject this point to the control of any foreign State, whatever may be his confidence in its justice and impartiality—a confidence which he has taken pleasure in instructing the undersigned to state is fully reposed by him in the Government of his Britannic Majesty.

So great, however, is the desire of the President for the restoration of a good understanding with the Government of France, provided it can be effected on terms compatible with the honor and independence of the United States; that if, after the frank avowal of his sentiments upon the point last refered to, and the explicit reservation of that point, the Government of his Britannic Majesty shall believe that its mediation can be useful in adjusting the differences which exist between the two countries, and in restoring all their relations to a friendly footing, he instructs the undersigned to inform Mr. Bankhead, that in such case, the offer of mediation made in his note, is cheerfully accepted.

The United States desire nothing but equal and exact justice; and they cannot but hope, that the good offices of a third Power, friendly to both parties, and prompted by the elevated considerations, manifested in Mr. Bankhead's note, may promote the attainment of this end."

The third letter is from Mr. Bankhead to Mr. Forsyth which, from its interesting character, we give entire:—

Washington, Feb. 15 1836.

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, with reference to his note of the 27th of last month, has the honor to inform Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, that he has been instructed by his Government to state, that the British Government has received a communication from that of France, which fulfils the wishes that impelled his Britannic Majesty to offer his mediation for the purpose of effecting an amicable adjustment of the difference between France and the United States.

The French Government has stated to that of his Majesty, that the frank and honorable manner in which the President has, in his recent message, expressed himself with regard to the points of difference between the Governments of France and the United States, has removed those difficulties on the score of national honor, which have hitherto stood in the way of the prompt execution by France of the treaty of the 4th July, 1831, and that, consequently, the French Government is now ready to pay the instalment which is due on account of the American Indemnity, whenever the payment of that instalment shall be claimed by the Government of the United States.

The French Government has also stated, that it made this communication to that of Great Britain, not regarding the British Government as a formal mediator, since its offer of mediation had then reached only the Government of France, by which it had been accepted; but looking upon the British Government as a common friend of the two parties, and, therefore, as a natural channel of communication between them.

The undersigned is further instructed to express the sincere pleasure which is felt by the British Government at the prospect thus afforded of an amicable termination of a difference which has produced a temporary estrangement between two nations who have so many interests in common, and who are so entitled to the friendship and esteem of each other; and the undersigned has also to assure Mr. Forsyth that it has afforded the British Government the most lively satisfaction to have been, upon this occasion, the channel of a communication, which, they trust, will lead to the complete restoration of friendly relations between the United States and France.

The undersigned has great pleasure in renewing to Mr. Forsyth the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

CHARLES BANKHEAD.

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c.

The fourth and last is Mr. Forsyth's Reply, in which, after expressing the high satisfaction of the President at the termination of the misunderstanding, he says;—

"Leaving his Majesty's Government to the consciousness of the elevated motives which have governed its conduct, and to the universal respect which must be secured to it, the President is satisfied that no expressions, however strong, of his own feelings, can be appropriately used, which could add to the gratification afforded to his Majesty's Government at being the channel of communication to preserve peace, and restore good will, between different nations, each of whom is its friend."

The Senate ordered the Message and accompanying documents to lie on the table and be printed.

The House did not sit on Monday.

From the Eastern Argus.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Feb. 26.

The small bill 'Act' has been matter of much able and labored discussion for three days of this week, and is yet unfinished. It bids fair to consume more time before decisive action can be had.

The speakers thus far, have been Mr. Holmes and Culley and Mr. Perkins.—Mr. Perkins however should have been placed first, as he broke the first ground, fired the first gun.

Mr. Holmes succeeded in amusing and instructing his *fair admirers* with numerous stories, told for the ninety-seventh time. The spotted pig frisked about for their amusement, and refused to be counted, being at present a *no party pig*—and not pledging his *pork* to any candidate. The philosopher again balanced, and lost balance by sailing in the old lady's tubs between the Eddy and stream—very much as politicians sometimes balance between conflicting candidates. The old Lady's new gown came in for a share of excited admiration, with which she was as much delighted as politicians with a new coat.

It would be an amusing spectacle to see one of these many-party no-party politicians in dress composed of all *their* political hues. Joseph's variegated coat would not stand a comparison—and rainbow would retire abashed behind the edge, within the shelter of the storm could it adorned. A coat of this character would look *—my eye*—astonish even a French Milliner.—Nullification sleeves—rolled up in approved pugilistic manner—Federal back—National Republican skirts, and whig side pockets. The Buttons might be either twist or lasting—though *twist* is any thing but *lasting*—a disideratum in politician estimation—The addition of Madam Cartelos, stays, and he would *stay fixed* for a time. What a *uniform* for a state's prison convict.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27

The storm of debate, instead of being stayed, increases—the battle has become general—and as at Trafalgar, every man is expected to do his duty. Mr. Holmes, having no more worlds to conquer, sits 'calm as a summer's morning,' and quite as brilliant, looks upon the confusion of tongues which the building of this paper money Babel has caused. He takes no part in debate now, but loses no opportunity to slip in a Joe Miller Joke or an old Robert B. Thomas anecdote.

Mr. Foster commenced in favor of the act, and in strong and glowing colors depicted the present evils—and the danger to be apprehended, from the multiplication of Banks.—He believed that no tongue could tell, that it had not entered into the heart of man to conceive, the evils in preparation for this nation by encouraging, and increasing the paper money system.

Mr. Emery of Saco, followed with a constitutional argument, able—if not satisfactory.—But when he came upon money-value, he tripped. He thought paper better than silver for circulation, 'because silver was worth more in the market—commanded a premium in Boston—stated that he had himself sold it there for

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Mr. Cilley followed, and thought the admission that silver was worth more in the market than paper, was the very reason the people should possess it. He considered the best currency *best* fitted for general circulation.—As the old lady who thought her short cake could not be too rich for the minister if all sugar and butter, so Mr. Cilley thought our currency could not be too good for the people if all silver and gold.

Mr. Emery regarded our Banks as safe—perfectly able to meet all demands upon them. If they could not pay specie on the presentation of notes, he believed they could in a short time procure it—this being based, not entirely on specie, but on property, rendered them secure.

Mr. Foster thought a specie base the only safe and secure one—other property changed in value—that had equal and permanent value Real Estate was every thing to day and might be nothing to-morrow—specie was the same yesterday,—to-day,—and through all time. He believed our currency unable to resist *presure*, or to stand the least shock. I know our people to be the best people in the world, and for that reason would give them the best currency which the art of government could devise. He heard that Banks were generous when they made money in their own pockets by being so—and he also knew, that like Shylock, they would not hesitate to take the pound of flesh when imagined interest could be gained

This question still remains, and should remain open for labored and thorough discussion. It is one of intense interest to the people of the State and should not be acted on hastily.

The Banks would, could the people act directly upon them, soon be thrown on their beam ends.—They are somethi g like the old Countryman's dog, clever when good natured, but when cross, ugly as the devil, and bite like *sarpents*.

Monday Morning, Feb. 29.

Monday, here, as in the *domestic* world, is washing day. We do little else than put to rights whatever may have been deranged the past week—we have few visiters: some however, come to gratify a ridiculous curiosity of catching us in the *suds*. We are of course cross, the first day of the Week—scold like *amiable* women.

Mr. Bates of St. George, introduced an order, forbidding the Warden of the State's Prison, to be engaged in commercial, or *worldly* business, while in the employ of the State.

Mr. Walton, has introduced an order, directing the Committee on Public Buildings, to inquire into the expediency of procuring a fire (or water) Engine, for the suppression of fire, with suitable length of Hose, for public State use—an Engine, to prevent firing among the members—to cool their heated zeal, would be of equal advantage—and made matter of daily use.

The committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the subject of remunerating persons indicted for alleged offenses and acquitted—paying them from the Treasury, the expense incurred in defence—reported legislation inexpedient.

This report passed the Senate, and was sent down for concurrence—Mr. Wilson moved to non-concur. Mr. Hobbs opposed, believing that such legislation, though benevolent in intent, would reward the guilty more frequently than it would *do* justice to the innocent.

Mr. Holmes considered it a question of some little nicety—stated that our laws had never remunerated those who had been acquitted when arraigned for supposed criminal offences.—That difficulties existed and could not be removed. On the one hand, those truly innocent might be entitled to remuneration for expense incurred, and loss of time and imprisonment—on the other hand, persons against whom strong and just suspicion existed, nevertheless, cleared on trial, might take advantage of such act, and though innocent. He hoped the matter if continued here, would be referred to a select committee, as the judiciary committee were unable to satisfy themselves of a course other and better than that adopted. The motion to nonconcur the Senate prevailed, and the subject was referred to a select committee.

The Speaker is employed in reading a host of reports from the judiciary committee, on subjects on which they have (reported legislation inexpedient—such as granting bills of divorce, when man and wife refuse to be one, & for sake of peace, agree to live on different sides of the house, the woman taking the inside—her *vested right*, and the man the outside, leaving bed and board—and making of a board his future bed.

The resolve which passed the House some time since, making execution by death for capital offence, a private, instead of a public spectacle, came down from the Senate having been refused passage. They ask the House, to concur with their non-concurrence. Mr. Hobbs moved to lay the matter on the table. Mr. Holmes afterwards called it, and moved the appointing a committee of conference.

When the Muhlenberg Convention met on the 8th January last to nominate candidates for electors, *Mr. Penrose*, a member of the Pennsylvania Senate was a delegate, and objected to one of the candidates nominated by the friends of Gov. Wolf, (Gen. Patterson,) because he was once friendly to the U. S. Bank. Yet so potent was the gold of the Bank that this same *Mr. Penrose* voted for it one month after.—What better evidence do we want of the means the Bank employed to obtain its charter. The committee to examine into the bribery, it is true, say, they do not think the Bank has done aught wrong, (the king can do no wrong) yet they acknowledge that bribes were offered, and no proof they were refused except in the case of Col. Krebs. The report of the committee was simply this, 'the end justifies the means' the precept which the *piebald-fag-end-Whig party* always practice upon.—*N. H. Patriot.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, March 8, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

We are pleased to have the opportunity of gratifying our readers with a message from the President to Congress, announcing officially, a disposition and an entire willingness on the part of France to pay the money due by the late treaty. This is done without the intervention of England, upon the reception of the President's annual message to Congress. That message *some* of the more abandoned of the opposition presses denounced as equally offensive with the former one, which they had succeeded in persuading France was intended to insult and threaten her. It is neither to be disguised nor denied that there are those among us who have exerted themselves to the utmost to keep up the misunderstanding with France and to prevent the fulfilment of the treaty by her. There are those who, judging from their conduct, would have preferred that the whole debt due to us should have been lost, and even the whole country plunged in war, rather than the present administration derive any credit from a successful arrangement of the business. After all these attempts to embarrass matters, it is really ridiculous to see Mr. Clay come forward and claim for himself and those who acted with him, the whole merit of averting war and settling the difficulties. The complacency of his feelings on this occasion showed how anxious he had been to bring about such an event. Upon the reception of the message he vented his spleen and anger upon the present administration and the President, and was so unmindful of courtesy or even decency as to make a ferocious personal attack upon the Vice President. His speech was such that the more decent of his own party, say that it was unworthy of him, and are evidently ashamed of it. Notwithstanding the alarm and perplexity that may have been occasioned by our misunderstanding with France, still they will not have been without their use. They have served as a touch stone to try mens dispositions, and they have pointed out too plainly for mistake, many among us who traitors at heart want only an opportunity of being traitors in fact. The spirit which assembled the Hartford Convention is not entirely extinct.

Banks. This is the most interesting topic of discussion in our State Legislature and we may add among the people at large. The numerous applications for charters, and the Reports of the Committee on Banks and Banking, all indicate that a strong effort, and perhaps a successful one will be made to double, at least, the amount of Banking capital in this State. All the opposition papers and we believe several Democratic ones are in favor of the measure. We are told that the interest of the State requires this increase, that it will not multiply the actual amount of Bank bills, nor affect the relative proportions of specie and paper in circulation—that it is intended to distribute the banking privilege more equally, and that the public security will be increased by it. Now we are willing to accord to our friends who entertain these opinions, honesty and sincerity, and we claim the same from them while holding very different opinions, which we have heretofore expressed and which the ingenuity of the Bankmen have not been able to change. One thing, all must have observed who have been in the Legislature or who have closely noticed their proceedings, which is that when a question touching Banks and Banking comes up, it is not made a political question, but we find a new division of the members made, consisting of Bankmen and those who are opposed if not entirely to such corporations at least to being very indulgent towards them. By increasing the number of these institutions, you greatly increase what may be called the Bank interest or influence in the Legislature, which always does and will act in a body and we fear will soon become too powerful to be controlled by the people. Such we do not believe to be the case now, but if the number is to go on increasing as it threatens to do, we shall be Bank ridden and Bank governed. Let the people and their Representatives look to it in season.

We noticed an article in the Portland Advertiser of last week addressed to this paper particularly, complaining that we had published an article from a Philadelphia paper accusing the U. S. Bank of attempting Bribery in order to obtain a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, and had not published the contradiction of the story.—Our absence for a few days might have served as an excuse for a much greater offence than the one of which we were accused, and if it would be any gratification to the Advertiser or to any one else, we would inform our readers that, the Committee to whom that subject was referred in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, reported that, "neither the Bank of the United States nor any Agent for it in the remotest degree is implicated in the charge made by Jacob Krebs."

Perhaps as the attempt was unsuccessful the Bank denied the agency.

Is the Advertiser satisfied? If so we will not ask him to go and do likewise, by disabusing his readers with respect to many errors of fact and opinion, into which he may have been led by ignorance or design, because even his ample sheet whould not afford space enough for it.

A letter from Tallahassee, dated the 6th inst., and published in the Albany Argus, gives some interesting facts in relation to the Florida war. Gen. Call's force was to proceed the next week to Tampa, to meet the Louisiana volunteers, and some United States troops. The General intended then to strike into the Indian country, with the view of driving the savages northwardly, or at least of cutting off their retreat from the Everglades of South Florida, in the marshy fastness of which the Seminole women and children are now secured, and in which the warriors calculate to make a final stand. The Carolina and Georgia troops, with some of the regular forces, aided by some armed vessels on the St. John's River, were to proceed against the nation from the north—with the hope of enclosing the enemy between two lines of troops, and bringing the war to a close before the hot weather sets in. The fighting force of the Seminoles has heretofore been underrated, and is at least 2500 strong; their head chief is *Micanopy*, next to whom is *Jumper—Powell*, who has been supposed to be the principal chief, is a warrior of great celebrity.

The plans of the Seminoles have been laid with great secrecy and sagacity, so that the nation has been able to make its power felt almost simultaneously at every prominent point of that large extent of territory, from St. Augustine on the ocean, around the Capes, and among the Keys, up to the mouth of the Suwannee, at the head of the Gulf. The whole force which was about to move against them is estimated at 6000, and a bill was before the Legislative Council, authorizing a *levy en masse* of the whole armsbearing population of the territory. The war is one of extermination, and the ground will be strongly contested by both parties.

Gold Dollars. If the object proposed by the following resolution which passed the House of Representatives the other day, should be carried into effect, it would materially aid the friends of a specie currency in the suppression of small bills:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for coining *gold coins* of the denomination of one, two, three and four dollars, and also whether any addition to the number of branch mints is required by the interests of the country, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The following gentlemen compose said committee:

Messrs. Gillet, of New York; Smith, of Maine; Patton, of Virginia; Connor, of North Carolina; Johnson, of Louisiana; Holsey, of Georgia; Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania; French, of Kentucky; Calhoun, of Massachusetts.

There is," says Poulson's American Advertiser, "a family in Montreal, the father of which is a Frenchman, the mother a Russian, the eldest child a Malteste, the second a Sicilian, the third a Spaniard, and the fourth a Canadian." There is evidently some novelty in his family; but the *White-whig* family is not less remarkable in this respect. The father is a Federalist, the mother a Nullifier, the eldest child a Bankite, the second an Anti-Mason, and the third—*illegitimate*, we believe—a "No Party-Party"—*alais*, a "White Jacksonian." The Hon. John Bell the *reputed* father of this latter mongrel.—It is at present sorely afflicted with the tickits.—*Nashville Union.*

DIED.

In Buckfield, Feb. 26, John Bicknell, Esq. aged 63 years. Papers in Portland will please, &c.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners next to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, 1835.

THE undersigned respectfully represent that a toll Bridge has been erected recently across the Androscoggin River, called the "Turner Centre Bridge," to facilitate and accommodate the public travel from the County of Oxford to the County of Kennebec. And that as yet there is no road located whereby people having occasion to travel from said County of Oxford to Kennebec can pass said Bridge. We therefore pray that a new County Road may be located and established commencing in Turner at the westerly end of said bridge, thence in the most direct and practicable route so as to connect with the County Road leading to Paris near Cushing Mitchell's Store in Turner-Village.

PHILO CLARK & 33 others.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Isaac Gross, in said Turner, on Tuesday the 26th day of April next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Turner, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

3w30

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their next regular Session to be holden at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of June 1835.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of said County respectfully represent, that an improvement in the course of public travel from the Northeasterly part of said County to Paris, and also to Portland through the west part of Livermore and Turner, is necessary.—Wherefore your petitioners pray your Honors to view, and if practicable, to Locate and establish a public Highway from Canton point, Northerly through a part of Jay if necessary and through a part of Dixfield, to Clark's Mills (so called) in Dixfield, either by the way of Jacob Strouts in Canton, or through the neighborhood of Howe's Mills in said Canton, whichever way shall be adjudged most for the public convenience, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

REUBEN WRIGHT & 31 others.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Abner Foster in said Canton on Friday the 29th day of April next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Canton, Jay and Dixfield, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

JUST received and for Sale at the OXFORD BOOK-STORE,—

The Maine Justice,
The American First Class Book,—(wholesale and retail at the Portland prices.)
Farley's Winter Evening Tales.
Blanks for Revolutionary Pensioners.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, March 1, 1836. 3w29

NOTICE.

LEFT at the STAGE HOUSE, in Paris, a bundle of HAIR CAPS, which appear to have been sent by Martin Bates & Son, Boston, to the order of S. Hobbs, Maine. The owner may have them by paying freight and for this Advertisement.

Feb. 1836. 2s

SLEIGH For Sale.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, a first rate single SLEIGH steel shod. Terms very favorable.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Jan. 18, 1835.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six

ON the petition of Lewis Jewell, Executor of the last will and testament of William Morse, Jr. late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of twelve hundred thirteen dollars and eighty-five cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, as by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured.

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ON the petition of Erving Merrill, Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Merrill late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of ninety-one dollars and thirty-eight cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ON the petition of Josiah Dudley administrator of the estate of Hezekiah Pike, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of one hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—Joseph C. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.

ON the petition of Thomas L. Davis administrator of the estate of Thomas Davis late of Turner in said County deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of seven hundred, thirty one dollars and forty four cents and praying for a licence to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, as by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured.

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the second Tuesday of April at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph. G. Cole.* Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ON the petition of Nancy Whitcomb administratrix of the estate of David Whitcomb late of Sweden in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of three hundred and six dollars and twenty three cents and praying for a licence to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, as by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

PHILO CLARK Administrator of the estate of Cyrus Clark late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six

JACOB TEWKESBURY named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joseph Cushman late of Oxford in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

HIRAM HUBBARD one of the persons named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Russell Hubbard late of Paris in said county deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ENOCH HALL,

late of Buckfield in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WINSLOW HALL.

Hartford Jan. 5, 1836. * 30

At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

SIMEON WALTON one of the persons named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Levi Hubbard late of Paris in said county, Esquire, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday in April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

NATHAN FOSTER,

late of Norway in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WILLIAM HOBBS, Admr.

Norway, March 1, 1835. * 30

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN BUCK,

late of Buckfield in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to NOAH HALL.

Buckfield, March 1, 1836. * 30

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution (the same having been previously attached on the writ) and will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Inn of Col. Samuel Morrill in Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, on Saturday the ninth day of April next, at ten of the clock A. M., all the right in equity which *ISAAC TORRY* has to redeem the farm on which he now lives in said Dixfield, the same being Mortgaged to Ebenezer Harlow, Jr. and having about thirty dollars due on said Mortgage.

ISAAC PARK, Dept Sheriff.

Dixfield, Feb. 24th, 1836. 3w33

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been previously attached on the writ, and will be sold at the Store of Nath'l Dunmel in Weld, on Friday the first day of April next, at twelve of the clock at noon, all the right, title, and interest which *JOSEPH TILTON* has in Lot No. 1, Range Eleventh, in said town of Weld, being the same Lot said Tilton bought of Edward R. McLaughlen.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sheriff.

Weld, Feb. 10th, 1836. 3w30

MEDICINES

OF various kinds constantly for sale at the Oxford Book-Store:—just added the following:—

Starr's Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsomic Syrup of LIVERWORT, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

DR. JOHNSON'S Vegetable, Rheumatic and Bilious Pills, a highly esteemed remedy for Rheumatic, Scorbutic and Bilious complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, &c. the very best Family Medicine ever offered to the public, combining the best properties of the Hygean and Dean's Pills. Price 50 cts. a box.

Dr. Johnson's TOOTH ACHE DROPS, a cure for the tooth ache. Price 25 cents

Madam Blour's celebrated WORM ELIXER, a sure and efficacious remedy for the *Worms*. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment or Opodeldoc, a cure for Rheumatism, Strains, Bruises, Stiffness in the Joints, Chilblains, and for Sprains and Ringbones, chafing of the harness, &c. on Horses. Price 37½ cents.

Dr. Johnson's celebrated RED OINTMENT, a certain cure for the *ITCH*, and all disagreeable Humors and Eruptions of the Skin, for Ringworms, Salt Rheum, &c. Price 25 cents.

N. E. Pectoral Syrup and *Cough Pills*; the best remedy for bad Coughs and Colds, Phthisic, &c. ever invented. Price 50 cents.

British, Harlem, & Castor OILS,—Camphor, and Oils of Peppermint, Bergamot, Sassafras, and Essences of almost every description.

BALSAM OF LIFE.

DR. MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, an excellent article for Consumptions, &c. &c. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Jan 25, 1836. eowist 23

CHEAP CASH STORE.

JOHN J. PERRY.

Oxford, (Craigie's Mills,)

HAVING some months since taken the Store and purchased the entire stock of Goods of the late firm of A G Forbes & Co., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock of Goods, he has just received a rich and valuable assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, & WEST INDIA GOODS; HOLLOW AND HARD WARE, AND CROCKERY; together with a complete assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, and a variety of other articles too numerous to be particularized, all of which he now offers for sale as *CHEAP for Cash as can be purchased elsewhere in the country.*

J. J. P. would most respectfully invite his friends and purchasers generally, to call and examine for themselves, and he will guarantee that so far as the *quality* or the *price* of Goods are concerned, there shall be "NO MISTAKE."

WANTED, in exchange for Goods, all kinds of Lumber and Produce, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

February 10th, 1836. 6wis28

HUTCHINS'
NEW
COMPOUND RENOVATOR, OR
CHEMICAL SOAP,

FOR cleansing Coat Collars, Wearing Apparel of all kinds from spots, occasioned by Oils, Tar, Varnish, Wheel or Gudgeon Grease and Paints; and removing spots from Furniture.

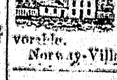
Likewise, it is an excellent remedy for bruises, sprains, cutaneous eruptions upon the face, chilblains, and sore or chapped hands. For places chafed by the harness or saddle upon horses it is also a superior composition.

From the successful & satisfactory experiments which have been made of this preparation, it can with the utmost safety be recommended to the public as far exceeding any other of the kind, for removing spots of grease, paint, &c. however long they may have been on, and for brightening and refreshing the colors without destroying the fibre or injuring the texture of the cloth.

For Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, March 1, 1836. 3tis—tfeopos29



For Sale or to Let,

A convenient dwelling-house, and out builings, in Norway-Village, now occupied by the subscriber. Terms favorable.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, March 1, 1836. tf 29

MONEY!!

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber whose Accounts are of six months standing, will much oblige by settling the same immediately.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, March 1, 1836. 3w29

From the Eastern Argus.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Feb. 23.

Mr. Perkins has discharged his amendment upon us by sections—*and platoons*—and having been completely and safely delivered, proceeded to give lucid explanations of the effect which will be produced by its operation on the Banks and the Community. The 'Amendment bill' takes effect upon the Banks six months before it reaches the people. In this way the Banks will remedy the present evils—effect the change without exposing the people to aught of danger, subjecting them to any degree of inconvenience or coast. In *his way* the Banks will in a given time draw in all the small bills—and the people be furnished with a metallic currency. The intended operation will be gradual easy and effective—all classes advantaged, and none injured.

The prohibitions against foreign bills were intended to be severe in operation.

Mr. Perkins was followed by Gen. Richardson of Portland who commenced with an array of negative declarations, before bringing out the main body of his objections to the bill.

He considers the bill as derogating from the rights granted, and belonging to Banking Institutions. He gave the history of Banking in Massachusetts, as far as the emission and non-emission of small bills have been regulated by legal enactments. He stated that the effect had been in Massachusetts, to injure and contract the operations of their own Banks, and advantage those of the neighboring states, enabling them to flood Massachusetts with their own small bills. That Massachusetts had repeatedly passed and as repeatedly repealed all such enactments, regulating the numerical value of bills issued by the Banks.

The Laws of Maine were then referred to, prohibiting the emission of bills for the fractional parts of a dollar—and at the same time permitting the issuing of bills of a small denomination, one dollar and above. He commented with considerable severity upon the act of last winter, and the present proposed act and amendment, believing that they violated existing laws, passed some years since which the Banks now recognized.

Mr. Holmes followed Gen. Richardson—disclaimed all party feeling—giving an earnest that he felt influenced by no coure past or present which could be constructed into a party measure. But he plead like a lawyer, if not like a politician—declared the law a violation of contract, and tried to prove it. He consumed the time till near the dinner hour, when the members feeling *sharp set*, he gave way to a motion for the Committee to rise. The House immediately adjourned. Mr. Holmes pitched his tent and sleeps upon the battle field. Tomorrow he renews his attack—makes war again in defence of the Lilliputian host of little bills, which a hard-money-loving Democracy are anxious to expeal from our State—drive without our boarders.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

The House assembled this morning at the usual hour, and the business incidental to the day is being transacted.

An Act to incorporate the Washington Pipe Clay Company has received a third reading, and passed to be engrossed.

The Casco Steam Navigation Company—or the act to incorporate them into a company, has passed to be engrossed.

The act incorporating the St. Croix River Navigating Company received three several readings, and on motion of Mr. Chadwick, was anchored safely on the table.

Petition of Jacob Knight and others for a Fire and Marine Insurance Company in Portland has been read and submitted to the appropriate committee.

The Committee of bills in third reading have reported in favor of repealing the act relating to 'Toll Bridges'—forbidding travellers to *trot a horse* faster than a *walk*. The motion was made to postpone indefinitely. Mr. Hamlin opposed, and hoped all such acts prescribing snail pace to travellers would be repealed.—Mr. Foster thought the report one of some importance, and hoped it would not be acted on in a hurried, precipitate manner; he moved its laying on the table one week.

The bill incorporating the Phipsburg Coal Company has passed to be engrossed.—This Phipsburg, it is said is perferable to all coal, as it defines *consumation*—effectually resists the destructive action of fire. Fuel saving stoves, will become drugs in the market, as one fire of this coal, if it can be *ignited*, by other than chemical process, will last forever.

The House has again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and Mr. Holmes is occupying the floor.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the Store in South Paris *lately* occupied by Mr. CYRUS THAYER, where he intends to keep as general an assortment of Goods as is usually kept in a country Store and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.

South Paris Jan. 23 1836.

PELTS Wanted.

CASH and the highest price will be paid for LAMBS PELTS.

Also,—ASHES wanted in exchange for Goods by

F. BEMIS.

Paris, Nov. 19, 1835 15

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license of the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, as Administrator on the estate of JAMES WHITE, late of Dixfield, deceased, I shall sell at Public Auction the North half of Lot of Land No. Ten, in the Fourth Range, in the town of Dixfield, at my dwelling house in said town, on Saturday the twelfth day of March next, at one of the clock P. M.; the proceeds thereof being for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased.

RAND WHITE, Administrator.

Dixfield, January 23, 1836 3 2p

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

American Monthly Magazine:

COMPRISING

The New England Magazine, American Monthly Magazine, American Monthly Review, and the United States' Magazine.

ON the first of January, 1836, will be issued Vol. 1, No. 1, of *The American Monthly Magazine*, edited by PARK BENJAMIN and CHARLES F. HOFFMAN.

This Magazine will contain Original Papers, Reviews of the latest works, Literary Intelligence, and notices of Science and the Arts. No exertions will be spared to render the work truly *American*, and in all respects worthy the patronage of the American public. Assuming the cause of no political party, it will present free discussions and essays on topics of national importance—Awarding to the institutions of other countries their just praise, it will maintain the peculiar excellency of those principles which are the glory of American citizens.—Without further preamble we leave the Journal to speak for itself.

The "*American Monthly Magazine*," is no mere experiment, no novel undertaking. To form it are combined Periodicals, which have already attained a high reputation and great popular regard.

First. THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE. Five volumes of this highly esteemed Monthly have been published. It was established in July in the year 1831, by J. T. & E. Buckingham, and conducted by them with judgment and ability for more than three years. It was then transferred into other hands, and has since been under the editorial charge of Park Benjamin, Esq. During its publication, two other journals of a similar character were merged in it—namely, *The American Monthly Review* and *The United States' Magazine*. The former acquired celebrity, both in England and our own country for its capital reviews and notices of native works. It was established and edited for years by Professor Willard of Havard University. Not meeting with that success which was due to the talent engaged in its support, it was connected with The New England Magazine.—The United States' Magazine was projected by Park Benjamin, and Epes Sargent, Jun., Esqs, and promised fairly to succeed, when it was thought best to combine it also with the New England.

Second. THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The American Monthly Magazine was commenced without a single subscriber, on the first of March 1833. It was issued under the editorial supervision of H. W. Herbert, Esq. and A. D. Paterson, A. M; and notwithstanding the retirement of Professor Paterson, after the completion of the second volume, the work continued so steadily to increase in reputation and resources under the able editorship of Mr. Herbert, as to warrant a large addition to the number of its pages upon commencing a new series in March, 1835. At that time Mr. C. F. Hoffman became the principal editor of the American Monthly, which, during the last year, has had a large accession of readers and correspondents; and while, from the very first, it has never put forth the name of a contributor, as a lure to either writer or reader, or solicited literary or moneyed patronage in any way whatsoever, except by its contents, many of the ablest minds in the country have made it their medium of communicating with the public, and kept its prosperity continually upon the increase.

It has been deemed advisable to unite these two periodicals *under one general title*—both to increase their value to subscribers and to afford a more liberal support to the work. The name of "American Monthly" was chosen and retained, because it was the most general, belonged to two of the journals herein comprised, and must be more popular than one which was sectional to all those who love "our whole country" better than any particular part. The only difference to present subscribers, besides the alteration of the title to those of the New England, will consist in the increase of the number of the pages and the greater variety and superior character of the articles. It will appear in Boston and New York on the same day, and be supported equally by the talent of both places. It will be conducted by the same editors as are at present engaged on the separate journals. The experience of these gentlemen, the publishers consider a sufficient earnest of success, apart from the incessant exertions which will be used by themselves to render "THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE" a truly national work, deserving national support.

The American Monthly Magazine will be published simultaneously, on the first of each month, in Boston and New York, at Five Dollars per annum, payable on the delivery of the third number, or in advance.—Each No. will contain, in the avarage, ninety-six pages. Persons wishing to act as agents will receive a liberal allowance.

All communications for the editors to be addressed to the care of either of either of the publishers—any thing relating to the business department of the work also to be addressed to either of the publishers, with postage paid.

E R. BROADERS,
147 Washington-st. Boston.
GEO. DEARBORN,
38 Gold-st. New-York.
Publishers.

Another New Feature.

The repeated solicitations of many substantial friends, and the belief that the improved state of public taste will fully justify the alteration, have induced the publisher of the *Gentleman's Vade Mecum* to change one of the least attractive features in the present manner of conducting that periodical. It is well known that he is about commencing, on an improved plan, a monthly work, called the *Modern Acting Drama*, which it was proposed should contain the Plays, &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, accompanied by suitable embellishments—believing that this publication will in itself fully supply the demand for dramatic literature, he proposes, in lieu of a republication of the same Plays, Farces, &c. in the Vade Mecum, to substitute the *Popular Novels* of the old English writers, such as Smollett, Fielding, Richardson, Goldsmith, &c. beginning with the *Life and Adventures of Joseph Andrews, and his friend John Adams*. No novels of the present day have had such general celebrity, and created so exciting an interest, and though they be found in every Gentleman's library in our Atlantic cities they are comparatively unknown to the great mass of the lovers of polite literature. Cooke's splendid London edition of these works has been selected to copy from. It is adorned with numerous Engravings; all of which will be carefully copied by a first rate artist of this city, and given in succession with the novels. In order to avoid any difficulty with his present subscribers, the publisher will furnish every one of them that may desire it, the numbers for a year of the Modern Acting Drama, for one dollar additional to the subscription price of the Vade Mecum. It is true that this will scarcely defray the cost of the paper and printing of the former work, but it will enable the publisher to strengthen the attraction of the Vade Mecum, and afford to those attached to dramatic literature an opportunity of gratifying their taste at a trifling expense.

Renewed efforts will be made to render the other departments of the Vade Mecum more attractive than heretofore. Arrangements have been made to procure the earliest Sporting Intelligence, and all information relative to the Affairs of the Turf.—Engravings of celebrated Winning Horses will be given every month—and other new and pleasing embellishments are in active preparation. A new series of Portraits of the most beautiful Military Uniforms in use among the principal Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and elsewhere are about to be commenced. A Review of the Prevailing Gentlemen's Fashions will be regularly published every quarter.—An Epitome of passing Events, and notices of the prominent Dramatic attractions will as heretofore continue to form a conspicuous and entertaining portion of this journal. Besides which a considerable space will be allowed for Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legerdemain, Statistics, Agriculture, Fishing, Fowling, Domestic Economy, Valuable Receipts, &c.; and a re-publication of the most popular English and American Sporting and National Songs—set to Music.

The GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, or SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION, is published every Saturday, on fine extra imperial quarto paper, of a superior quality, each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at $3 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed, to prevent it rubbing by mail. As the number of agents will be limited to principal cities, or such other places where a considerable subscription may be obtained, we request those who propose to patronize the work, to transmit by mail at once to the publisher. Small notes of solvent banks of the different States, taken at par.

***New subscribers, by enclosing a five dollar note, can be supplied with the Gentleman's Vade Mecum from the commencement of the present volume, and also the Modern Acting Drama for one year—or instead of the latter they may have the Salmagundi, and News of the day—the three are entirely distinct works, their contents forming no part of each other.

***A five dollar note will pay for two copies of the Vade Mecum for one year—or two copies of the Modern Acting Drama—or three copies of the Salmagundi, for the same period.

Address CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER'S MODERN ACTING DRAMA,

NEW SERIES,

Embellished with Splendid Engravings.

The publisher has been induced, from the extensive patronage bestowed upon his work, materially to change its typographical appearance and to improve and enlarge its pages—it is already known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of its further success is ample and satisfactory. In future the MODERN ACTING DRAMA will be published in monthly numbers of 48 pages each—12 of which will constitute a volume, or one year's subscription—embracing in all 576 pages. Every Play or Farce is to be *accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving*—making in the course of the year nearly 52 Embellishments—to which will be added as a Frontispiece to the work, a full sized Steel Engraving, containing the likenesses of Six distinguished Actors & Actresses. Every persons who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for. ☞*The publisher pledges himself to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to his prospectus, or he will refund the price of subscription, free of all charges.*

The first number of the new series will appear about the first of March—this delay is occasioned by the time necessarily consumed in preparing the engravings. The terms of the Modern Acting Drama is three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum will be furnished with both works for five dollars.

**Any person collecting four subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum or the Modern Acting Drama, and remitting the amount of one year's subscription ($3) for each—shall be presented with the Novelist's Magazine, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for $3—it contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

**A large and beautiful white sheet, imperial size. Filled on both sides with Humorous and costly Engravings, will be published every quarter as a supplement to the Salmagundi. It will be furnished *gratuitously* to all new subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama, and to all the old subscribers of these works who forward their subscriptions, for the present year, *in advance*, without further solicitation.

THE SALMAGUNDI,

And News of the Day.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius.—It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, *postage paid*)—☞*and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.*

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 Engravings

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞*Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term,* by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞All orders must come postage paid.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

VOL. IX.

Published by the Boston Bewick Company—No. 47, Court Street.

THE Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assiduity; and with a constant desire to fulfil the promises made at the outset of the work. We intend "to stick to our text;" and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant. The *utile et dulce* shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study,—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive.—Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow, or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary, or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not our's exclusively; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and works of arts, for the benefit of all our friends. As republicans, we feel that we are of the same family as those in the south and in the west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish also to be considered of the same family. If we can do any thing by our labors to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we shall be ready to the good work."

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, ($2,) charged for it in advance.

☞All letters and communications from Agents and others MUST BE POST PAID.

☞Active and responsible Agents who will continue to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or Districts, will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B None need apply without satisfactory references.

☞The postage of this Magazine as established by law, is 4 1-2 cts. for 100 miles—any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.

GEORGE G. SMITH, Agent

Boston, September, 1835. 10

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of JAMES W. RIPLEY, late of Fryeburg in said County, Esquire, deceased, give notice, that six months from the 19th of January last are allowed for creditors to bring in & prove their claims, and that they will attend to their duty at the Office of Edward L. Osgood, in said Fryeburg, on the first Saturdays of March, April, June, and July next, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on each of said days.

EDWARD L. OSGOOD.
IRA TOWLE, } Com'rs.
JAMES O. McMILLAN,

Fryeburg, Jan. 19th, 1835. 325

Fourth year of Waldie's Library.

BOOKS BY MAIL!

Prospectus of two new Volumes for 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable Library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to know the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply *books by mail* at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres, reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family: for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society.—This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk of idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio & companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consists of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews more especially Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation: price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

☞A very limited number of complete sets of the Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique of its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE,
Seventh, two doors South of Seventh street, Phila'd.
October, 1835.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH

CORNS!

WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds and thousands can, and are ready to testify to its having answered a better purpose than any they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

REMARKABLE CURES!

☞A gentleman near Greenfield writes:—"It has cured a Corn, which for years had caused him inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies;) and having received such relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express the ingratitude as I am.

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have made sale of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it find to prove the *best article for corns they have ever met with*. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC

Dentifrice!

Renders the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embellishes the enamel, removes the *tartar arising* from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and tooth ache, eradicates the scurvy from the gums, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

☞An experienced druggest pronounces this Tooth Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either foreign or domestic. Price 50 cents.

DR. RELFE'S PILLS

For Females!

For Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Sickness, Giddiness and Palpitation of the Heart, Bad Digestion, Low lung of Food, and Pains of the Stomach. The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and pale countenance becomes re-animated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, *when they must not be taken*. Price $1 50.

**None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT, Saco—Messrs. PARIS-HILL SMITH & BENNETT, and WM L. GODDNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Liberal discount to those who buy to sell again. No. 4, 12

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS
OFFICE.

Collector's Notice,—Lovell.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots of land, situated in Lovell, in the County of Oxford, that they are taxed for the year A. D. 1835, in the bills committed to me the subscriber, Deputy Collector of the said town of Lovell, to collect, as follows:

Names of Proprietors.	Lots.	No. Div.	No. Acres.	Value. $	Tax. $	Total. $
David Bradley	59	4	100	50	33	33
Owners unk.	26	5	100	75	84	84
	42	4	100	50	56	56
	12	4	100	75	84	84
2-3	13	4	66	2-3 40	44	44
	1	1	60	200	2 22	2,22
Deficiencies of highway tax for 1834.						
Owners unk.	15	5	100	125	3,19	3,19
	55	1	100	125	3,19	3,19
	26	5	100	75	1,91	1,91
	42	4	100	50	1,27	1,27
	37	4	100	50	1,28	1,28
	12	4	100	75	1,91	1,91
2-3	13	4	66	2-3 40	1,02	1,02
1-2	18	5	50	30	,77	,77

Unless said taxes and all intervening charges, are paid to me the subscriber, on or before the twenty-fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of said land will be sold at Public Vendue, at Thomas Brickett's Inn, in said Lovell, as will discharge the same.

JOHN BARKER, Dep't. Collector of Taxes
Lovell, Dec 15, 1835.*] of said Lovell, for 1835.

Oxford Canal Corporation.

WE the undersigned, four of the persons obtaining a charter on our petition to the Legislature of Maine of 1832, authorizing us to open a Canal or Canals, with a suitable number of Locks, to commence at the most suitable and convenient place at the *Waters* of the *Sebago Pond*, in the County of Cumberland, and to be constructed in a Northerly direction, in the most *suitable* and convenient route, until it unites the waters of the *Thompson Pond*, so called, thence passing through said Pond at or near *Craigies Mills*, in the *town of Oxford*; thence in the most convenient route to Rust's Mill Pond at "Norway Village," in the County of Oxford, and terminating at such place in said Mill Pond as they may designate—Give notice that a meeting of the Corporation thereby formed, will be held at the Tavern House of D. Hays, in Oxford, on Tuesday, 23d of February, 1836, at one o'clock P. M. for the purpose hereafter mentioned, viz:

1st, to choose a Moderator.

2d, to choose a Clerk and Treasurer.

3d, to determine upon the measures necessary to commence and prosecute the opening of such Canal, and to raise such sums as shall be deemed necessary for its completion.

4th, to agree upon the manner of calling future meetings, and adopt such By-Laws and Regulations as the interests of the Corporation and success of their object may require.

5th, to choose a Committee to propose a Code of By-Laws.

6th, to choose a Committee to Petition the Legislature for an extension of time for the completion of said Canal, and to petition for such additional Acts as shall be deemed necessary.

W B NORTON,
SAM'L B. KING,
WM REED,
HENRY RUST

Feb 9, 1-836]

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled.

THE undersigned, respectfully petition your Honorable body for an Act of Incorporation, enabling them to erect a bridge in the town of Bethel, from shore to shore, across the Androscoggin River at or near Barker's Ferry, by the name of BETHEL BRIDGE, with such powers and restrictions incident to such corporations.

They desire power and authority to take toll for the use & benefit of said corporation, according to the rate following, to wit: For each foot passenger, two cents; for each horse and rider, six cents; for each sleigh, sled, cart, or wagon, drawn by one beast, ten cents; for each chaise, chaise, or sulky, drawn by one beast, sixteen cents; for each sleigh, sled, cart, or wagon, drawn by two beasts, fifteen cents; for each additional horse or any other beast of burden beyond two, in sleighs, sleds, carts, or wagons, three cents each; for coach, chaise, phaeton, or curricle, thirty cents; for droves of neat cattle, horses, mules, or asses, two cents each; for sheep and swine, twelve cents a dozen; for Elephants, one hundred cents each; and for all other animals and beasts of burden, twenty-five cents each; and that they may receive such other facilities therefor as your honorable body may think the public good requires, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

ELI TWITCHELL, & 11 others.

State of Maine.

IN SENATE, JANUARY 16th, 1836.

ON the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That the Petitioners cause an attested Copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be published three weeks in succession in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, in Oxford County, the last publication to be two days, at least, before the third Tuesday of February next, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JANUARY 16, 1836.

Read and concurred.

JONA CILLEY, Speaker.

A true Copy—Attest,
WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary of the Senate.

FISK & HINKLEY'S

Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F. Haines, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Holden, Falmouth—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Kimball & Turbell, Cambridgeport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, M. T.

JOB KASKELL.

Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. eply23

Commissioners' Notice.

WHEREAS, at a Probate Court held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1836, a further time was allowed to the creditors of the estate of

EDMUND TOMBS,

late of Hiram, in said County, deceased, to bring in and prove their claims against said estate, the subscribers duly appointed Commissioners on said estate hereby give notice that they will be in session for the purpose of receiving and examining said claims, at the house of John Warren in said Hiram, on the 27th day of February A. D. 1836, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOHN WARREN,
JOHN MOULTON, } Commissioners.

Feb. 2, 1836. 26

Land at Auction.

TO be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION *on TUESDAY the twenty-ninth day of March next*, at ABBOTT'S INN, BETHEL-HILL, at 11 o'clock A. M.—The half of two Lots of Land lying in the town of Bethel, County of Oxford, and State of Maine. Said Lots being situated as follows, viz: The first being numbered fourteen in the fifth Range; and the second being numbered eighteen in the third Range—Good and sufficient title given. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

M. S. BIGELOW.

N. B. The above lands may be known by the name of the Sparhawke or Simpkins land.

February 27, 1836. ts29

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable

Smutt Machines,

at Sandwich, N. H; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice. 18.16

Sandwich, October, 1835. tf10